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GENEALOGY

OF

THE GARDNER FAMILY

By

Benjamin Hard Gardner

Published in 1953 by
BENJAMIN HARD GARDNER
Aiken, South Carolina

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GENEALOGY OF THE GARDNER FAMILY

From the book "Gardner - History and Genealogy," in the library of the New York Genealogical Society, the following relating to the origin of the name, is quoted: "The name Gardner is undoubtedly of Latin origin. In Latin it is Gordianus. In Italian it is Gardena. In Spanish it is De Gaurder. In French Des Jardine, pronounced Zaar-din-nar. In German it is Gaertner. A knight named Des Jardine came with William the Conqueror into England. The name has been known there from that time. The original writing in England seems to have been Gardynar."

The name Gardner is not an unusual one and there are many persons by that name throughout the United States. In his book "Gardner Memorial" Dr. Frank A. Gardner, of Salem, Mass., lists some twelve persons by the name of Gardner or Gardiner who came to New England to live during the period of 1620-1660.

THOMAS GARDNER

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Thomas Gardner, the common ancestor of the Salem-Nantucket family, came to America in 1624. It is thought that he was born about 1592, and that he came from Dorsetshire, England, around which place the name of Gardner had flourished for more than three centuries.

Shortly after the settlement of the Pilgrims at Plymouth some merchants in England sent fishing vessels to the shores of New England. By the time these ships made the return trip to England it was too late to profitably dispose of their catch. A group of men in Dorchester, England, comprising the Dorchester Company, conceived the idea of establishing a plantation at Cape Ann. It was thought that the fishermen could winter there, make their catch early and reach England in time to dispose of their catch more profitably. Also it was planned to develop farming at the same time. In the spring of 1624, the Cape Ann Planters, as they have ever since been called, landed on the west side of what is now Gloucester harbor. A number of these settlers arrived in the ship "Zouch Phenix". It is believed she sailed from Weymouth. Among other Cape Ann settlers she brought Thomas Gardner, his wife and his three sons, George, Richard and Joseph.

The planned settlement was duly made. Thomas Gardner was placed in charge of the farming operations and John Tilly had charge of the fishing. However, the site of the plantation was not good, as the soil was too poor and rocky, and successful farming was impossible. Nor did fishing prove successful. In 1626 the Dorchester Company gave permission to remove the settlement to the mouth of the Naumkeag River, which settlement later became Salem. Some of the Cape Ann settlers returned to England, some went to Virginia, but others, among whom was Thomas Gardner, went to the new settlement to become the founders of Salem. In his book "Gardner Memorial" Dr. Frank A. Gardner says: "They stayed, as Conant said, 'to the hazard of their lives,' and it is a matter of shame and deepest regret that many an historical writer of old Massachusetts has failed to give them due credit for the laying of the foundation of this grand old commonwealth. They proved that a settlement was possible, and sent one of their number back to England to convince the Reverend John White and his associates of that fact and to ask for help and supplies. The interest thus wakened resulted in the formation of the London Company and the sending of John Endicott in the ship 'Abigail' in 1628. However the 'first Governor' question may finally be decided, there can be no doubt of the fact that Thomas Gardner, as Overseer of the Plantation at Cape Ann, was the first man in authority on the soil of what developed into the Massachusetts Bay Colony. At a meeting of the London Company, held July 28, 1629, Mr. Webb mentioned 'one Mr. Gardner, an able and expert man in divers facultyes' and he with others was recommended for employment in the Colony."

In the Town Records, dated Nov. 11, 1635, there is recorded a grant of land to Townsend Bishop, signed by John Endicott, Roger Conant, Thomas Gardner, Jeffry Massey and Edmund Batler. About the same time the name of Thomas Gardner was signed to the grant of a 300 acre farm to Thomas Scruggs and also a grant of a similar farm to John Blackleech. Thomas Gardner was made a member of the First Church in 1636. He was made a Freeman of the Massachusetts Bay Colony in March, 1637, and was appointed a deputy to the General Court in July, 1637. During 1637 he was appointed one of the twelve men of the town and during that year and the preceding year he served

as a juror. He was called "Cunstable" in the town records in March, 1639, and various sums were recorded as being paid him for court expenses. For a period of about twenty-five years the town records show many entries about Thomas Gardner. He served on many juries and grand juries; made many surveys for the town, laid out roads and fences and supervised their building and repair. He was granted considerable land, beginning with one hundred acres in 1636. He was evidently trusted by his neighbors, for the old town records show that he served as executor or overseer of wills, and as appraiser of a number of estates.

Thomas Gardner was married twice. His first wife, and the mother of all of his children, was Margaret Fryer. They were married in England and had several children when they came to America. The Margaret Gardner who united with the First Church in 1639 is believed to have been the wife of Thomas. Thomas and Margaret Gardner had the following children:

1. Lieut. Thomas, born in England _____; died 1682.
2. Lieut. George, born in England _____,____ died_____.
3. Richard, born in England_____; died Nantucket Jan. 23, 1688.
   He married Sarah Shattuck.
4. Capt. John, born 1624; died May, 1706.
   He married Priscilla Grafton.
5. Samuel, born 1627; died about October, 1689.
6. Capt. Joseph, born _____; died Dec.19, 1675.
   (He was Captain of the Salem Military Company, and he and six more of his Company were killed in a battle with the Indians during the war with the Narragansetts.)
7. Sarah, born _____; died April 15, 1686.
8. Miriam, born _____; died before August, 1664.
9. Seeth, baptised Oct. 26, 1636; died April 17, 1707.

It is not known just when Thomas Gardner's first wife died. He later married Damaris Shattuck, a widow who had come from England. It is thought that perhaps her first husband had died on the voyage from England. She was the mother of Samuel Shattuck and several other children. Her daughter, Sarah, married Richard Gardner, son of Thomas Gardner. Damaris was admitted to the church in Salem in 1641. However, along with most of her Shattuck relatives, she seemed to favor the Friends, as she was called before the Court many times for being "present at a Quaker meeting." In September, 1667, and again in April, 1668, "Old Mrs. Gardner was fined 5 shillings for absence from public worship." She died Sept. 28, 1674.

Thomas Gardner died Oct. 29th, 1674, and was buried in the Gardner burying ground, which was on a plot of ground which had been deeded to him in 1639. Dr. Frank A. Gardner in the "Gardner Memorial" says: "Thus ended his long and useful life. The writer feels that no eulogy can add to the glory of one who throughout his lifetime was so greatly honored by his fellow pioneers, and filled so acceptably so many positions of trust and responsibility. Those were trying times, and Thomas Gardner earned well the high place which he has always held among the Old Planters."

At his death, Thomas Gardner left six sons: Lieut. Thomas, Lieut. George, Richard, Capt. John, Samuel, Capt. Joseph. Capt. Joseph was killed in a battle with the Indians shortly after his father's death and he left no children. Richard and Capt. John removed from Salem to Nantucket. Lieut. Thomas, Lieut. George and Samuel continued to live in Salem, and they became the progenitors of many of the Gardners who became very prominent in Eastern Massachusetts. Some of their descendants became very wealthy merchants and ship owners in Salem at the time when that port and city was at the height of its prosperity. Other descendants were later among the most prominent citizens of Boston - leaders in business, finance and benevolent activities. Dr. Frank A. Gardner's book "Gardner Memorial" is largely devoted to the record of Lieut. George Gardner and his descendants. While many of the descendants of Thomas Gardner have remained in Massachusetts, others went to New York, Ohio, Indiana and other states farther west, so that to-day there are descendants in most, if not all, of the states. Some descendants are also found in Nova Scotia and other maritime provinces of Canada. Many members of the Society of Friends from Nantucket, some of

whom were descendants of Richard and John Gardner, (sons of Thomas Gardner) settled in North Carolina, and the name Gardner has been a very prominent one in the history of that state.

NANTUCKET

Nantucket Island is situated some thirty miles off the southeast coast of Massachusetts. It is one of a chain of islands, Martha's Vineyard being another. At first, these islands were a part of the Colony of New York, but later became a part of Massachusetts. The title to these islands was first granted by the English Crown to the Earl of Stirling. This title was purchased in 1641 by Thomas Mayhew, whose son, also Thomas, was named co-patentee.

In 1659, a group of men, all of them settlers in Massachusetts, purchased from Thomas Mayhew the larger part of his interest in Nantucket Island, although Mayhew retained a minor interest. It is said that the price paid Mayhew was thirty pounds and two beaver hats. An early record gives the names of the purchasers as follows: Thomas Mayo, Thomas Macy, Tristram Coffyn, Richard Swayne, Thomas Barnard, Peter Coffyn, Christopher Hussey, Stephen Greenleafe, John Swayne, William Pile. This record also lists a number of men as "partners" to the purchasers. The names of these partners were as follows: John Smith, Edward Starbuck, Nathaniel Starbuck, Robert Barnard, James Coffyn, Robert Pyke, Tristram Coffyn, Jr., Thomas Coleman. In addition to purchasing the rights of Mayhew to most of Nantucket, the purchasers and partners also purchased rights from the Indians then inhabiting the Island. For about one-fourth of the land and for permanent rights for cutting timber and for grazing on all of the Island, they paid the Indians twenty-five pounds - twelve pounds down and the balance to be paid three months later.

The first white settlement on Nantucket was made by a small party under the leadership of Thomas Macy (R. H. Macy, founder of the great R. H. Macy Co., of New York City, was born on Nantucket Island and was a descendant of this Thomas Macy). The Macy party landed in the autumn of 1659. There were only nine persons in this group, only three of whom were adults. At the time of this first white settlement on Nantucket, there were some fifteen hundred to two thousand Indians on the Island. Not all of the purchasers or partners moved to Nantucket. Those who moved there before or during the summer of 1661 were Tristram Coffin, Senior, Thomas Macy, Edward Starbuck and his son, Nathaniel, Richard Swain and his son, John, and John Bishop. There is a record of a meeting on the Island in July, 1661, of "the Owners Purchasers now Inhabiting, Mr. Thomas Mayhew being present and Peter Folger." In 1662 came Nathaniel Barnard, who had taken over the share of his father, Thomas. The following year Robert Barnard came.

It was early decided that in order to induce desirable settlers to come to the Island a limited number of "half shares" would be given to certain settlers that might be invited to come to the Island to live. There were to be a total of fourteen "half share" settlers. Two of the earliest "half-share" men were Peter Folger, who was enrolled as "Surveyor, Interpreter and Millar," and his eldest son, Eleazar, who was enrolled as a shoemaker. They came to the Island in 1665. Both spoke the Indian language and had had experience in successfully dealing with them.

The following is on record in the deeds of New York State: March 22, 1666-67 - "At a meeting of the inhabitants a Grant was made to Richard Gardner, halfe Accomodocons, according to the Grants made to Seamen and Tradesmen, upon condition that hee exercise himselfe as a Sea-man, and that hee come to inhabitt here with his ffamily before the end of May- 68- And after that his Entrance here, not to depart the Island in point of dwelling, for the space of three years, upon the Forfeiture of the Grant aforesaid." Richard Gardner was evidently a good trader. He not only obtained a half share for himself, but he also secured a half share for his son, Joseph, who was rated as a shoemaker. The agreement provided that if Joseph did not remain the required four years, then his half share would go to his young brother, Richard, Jr., who was then only fourten years old. Richard Gardner and his family seem to have moved to Nantucket some time about 1667, although the exact date is uncertain.

On August 5, 1672, an invitation to settle on Nantucket was extended to John Gardner, brother of Richard, who was rated as "Mariner", implying a master's skill and prestige. It was specified that he was to bring with him "a sufficient Vessell fit for ye taking of Codfish" and that he was

"to sette up ye Trade of Fishing" and that he "shall use his best Endeavors to prosecute ye Fishing Trade to Effect in ye fit Seasons of yee Years. ---- Also said John Gardner is to be here with his Family at or before ye last Day of April 1674 or else this Grant is void." John Gardner seems to have moved to Nantucket very promptly after the invitation was extended, for five months later he was elected one of five selectmen to serve during the following year. When he came to Nantucket he was about forty-eight years of age. John Gardner was the last settler to obtain a "half share" of the original Nantucket purchase. There were to be only fourteen "half shares" and his was the fourteenth.

RICHARD GARDNER

Richard Gardner was born in England, for it is a matter of record that he was with his father when the latter arrived in America in 1624. He was evidently quite young at that time, for his father was only about thirty-two years of age. Richard Gardner received a grant of land from the town of Salem on the "23th of the 11th moneth, 1642 --- a 10 acre lott nere Mackrell Cove next to Mr. Thorndiks playne to be laid by the towne." On "the 4th of the ffirst moneth 1643,'" the following entry appears: "Graunted to Richard Gardner at Jeffryes Creeke 20, twentie acres of Land: to be layd out by the Town."

Richard Gardner married Sarah Shattuck, daughter of widow Damaris Shattuck, who married Richard's father, Thomas, as his second wife. It is thought that Richard and Sarah were married about 1652, at Salem. Like most of the Shattucks, Sarah was a member of the Quakers and apparently she was outspoken and not afraid to give voice to her sentiments. She was much persecuted on account of her beliefs. In the Salem Court records of May, 1658, appears the following: "The wife of Richard Gardner was convicted of her frequent being absent from the public ordinances on the Lord's Day, fees of court 30 sh." She was before the court several times during the next few years, either for being absent from church or for being at a "Quaker Meeting." In 1662 she was excommunicated from the First Church in Salem for attending the assemblies of the Friends. The final court record in this connection seems to be one entered in 1667, which reads as follows: "This Court in consideration that the wife of Richard Gardner is removed out of this jurisdiction to dwell, whoe was formerly fined 40 shill; upon the request of Mr. Samuel Gardner that ye court would remit the said fine: this court do remitt 20 shill. of the said fine, and the said Samuel doe promise to pay the other 20 shill." On some occasions Richard also seems to have been brought into court. In the County Court Records at Salem for April, 1664, the following appears: "Richard Gardner" and others "are convicted of theire absenting themselves from the public ordinances."

The difficulties Richard Gardner and his wife were having with the First Church may have had much to do with their moving to Nantucket. The first settlement on Nantucket had been made by Thomas Macy, who was, himself, in difficulty with the established church on account of his religious belief. A number of Quakers had settled there, and as it was a part of the Colony of New York and not under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, Richard and his wife probably felt that they could be reasonably sure of religious liberty on Nantucket. He seems to have settled there in 1667. In that year he disposed of some of his Salem property. In 1669 he sold the balance of such property. The Salem records show that on May 5, 1669, Richard Gardner, "late of Salem" sold to Edward Mould, fisherman, "all that my dwelling-house which I lately lived in", with shop, etc., and all the ground "that I have adjoining thereunto containing about sixteene rod or pole of ground."

The earliest record of Richard Gardner in connection with Nantucket states that land was sold to Richard Gardner, at Wesko, by John Bishop. This sale was on Feb. 15, 1667. Under the same date the following appears: "Mr. Richard Gardner his house lot is that which was layd out to William Worth at Wesquo pond according to ye record and also a ten acre lot according to ye same record and also an acre and half more added to it." There are records of additional grants of land on Nantucket in the years 1669, 1673, 1674 and 1678. On February 13, 1672, Richard Gardner was chosen by the town to proceed to New York with the town's fish. It is believed that these fish were sent to New York as Nantucket's tax to the Government at New York, it being provided that Nantucket should pay an annual tax of four barrels of "Merchantable Cod Fish." On this trip to New York

Richard Gardner was authorized to act for the town in any business that might come up with the English Governor at New York, Francis Lovelace. Apparently John Gardner accompanied his brother, Richard, on this trip. They must have made a very favorable impression on Governor Lovelace for on April 15, 1673, he commissioned Richard Gardner as Chief Magistrate of Nantucket. At the same time, John Gardner was commissioned as the Chief Military officer there and was named "to bee Capt. of the Foot Company there."

Richard Gardner and his wife, Sarah Shattuck, had a number of children, as follows:

1. Joseph, born _____; died 1701, Married March 30, 1670, Bethiah Macy, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Hopcott) Macy.
2. Richard, Jr., born Aug. 23, 1653; died March 8, 1728. Married May 17, 1674, Mary Austin, daughter of Joseph Austin, of Dover, and granddaughter of Edward Starbuck.
3. Sarah, born _____; died Dec. 19, 1729. Married 1761, Eleazer Folger (brother of Benjamin Franklin's mother) who was the son of Peter and Mary (Morrell) Folger.
4. Deborah, born Oct. 12, 1658; died 1712. Married John Macy, son of Thomas and Sarah Macy.
5. James, born at Salem, May 19, 1662; died April 1, 1723. Married 1st Mary Starbuck, daughter of Nathaniel and Mary (Coffin) Starbuck. She was the first child of Anglo-Saxon parentage born on Nantucket. James married 2nd., Rachel Gardner Browne, widow of John Browne, of Salem, The seventh child of James Gardner was James, Jr., the mother being Rachel Gardner. James, Jr., married Susannah, daughter of Nathaniel and Abigail (Coffin) Gardner. They were first cousins.
6. Miriam, born _____; died _____. Married Sept. 22, 1684, John Worth, son of William.
7. Nathaniel, born Sept. 16, 1669; died in England in 1713. Married Abigail Coffin, daughter of James and Mary (Severance) Coffin. Their ninth child was Susannah, born June 4, 1706, died 1781. She married James Gardner, son of James and Rachel (Gardner) Gardner.
8. Hope, born Nov. 16, 1669; died Oct. 12, 1750. Married John Coffin, son of James and Mary (Severance) Coffin.
9. Love, born May 2, 1672; died _____. Married James Coffin, Jr., son of James and Mary Coffin.

Richard Gardner died Jan. 23, 1688. His wife, Sarah (Shattuck) Gardner died in 1724, in her 93rd year. In an article in the Nantucket Inquirer, in the issue of June 4, 1862, W. C. Folger said: "Richard was a man of very good abilities. He was called long-headed by his brother, John, from his sense of the profoundness of his judgment. He held a prominent place among the people of the Island, was at one time Chief Magistrate ---. The Gardner family, although not the first family to settle here, have always been reckoned among the First Families of the Island. ---- Richard Gardner, Senior, and his brother, Capt. John, exercised much influence in the community here while they lived, and they died respected." In the book "Early Settlers of Nantucket" by Hinchman, the following appears: "Mr. Folger, referring to the characteristic 'silent' as applied to the Gardner family, says: 'They certainly have been less noisy and have displayed more shrewdness than many other families, and in proportion to their numbers have had the largest share of offices'."

JOHN GARDNER

Capt. John Gardner was born in 1624. The exact date of his birth is not recorded, but it is believed that he was born after his parents reached Massachusetts, the first of the children of Thomas Gardner to be born in the New World. He was first mentioned in the records of the "Generall Court" at Boston, under date of Sept. 5th., 1639, when "The treasurer was ordered to pay John Gardner 20 s. for witness charge and carrying Goodman Woodward, his instruments to Ipswich." The first reference to him in the records of the town of Salem was on Nov. 23, 1642, when he and his

brother Richard were each granted ten acre lots "nere Mackrell Cove next to Mr. Thorndiks playne to be laid by the towne."

He served as a juror each year from 1658 to 1661, and again in 1672. In 1659, "Mr. Walter Price, Mr. Joseph Grafton and John Gardner did siual tymes take contribution of those that were free in it, and sett down from their mouths what they voluntaryly gave for that end," for the procuring of a house and land for Mr. John Higginson, "our pastor." In 1660 he was employed to run the bounds between Boston Charlestown and Lynn. In 1663 John and Samuel Gardner and others were granted permission to build a mill over the South river, "prouided it be built in two yeares or to lose theire privilidge." In 1663 "Mr. John Gardner" was chosen Commissioner to "joyne with the selectmen for makinge the ----rate." About this time he prepared a map of the area of the Merrimac River, which bears the inscription "Plat of Meremack Riuer from ye see up to Weneposoce Pond, also the Corses from Dunstable to Penny-cook. Jno. Gardner." In 1669 the town of Salem paid him five pounds for his services as surveyor. In the town records of Salem there are a number of records from 1653 to 1676, showing that John Gardner bought or sold certain pieces of real estate.

Under the heading "Nantucket" it has been mentioned that John Gardner moved to Nantucket about the latter part of 1672. At the time he moved there he purchased a dwelling house and was also granted certain lands and locations for additional buildings. Reference has been made to the fact that John Gardner accompanied his brother Richard to New York in 1672 and that in 1673 the English Governor there appointed Richard as Chief Magistrate and John as Chief Military Officer, with power to appoint all lower officers. At the same time he gave Richard and John written authority to purchase from the Indians such lands as they felt they needed and which had not been previously purchased by some other white settler. Some of the original purchasers of Mayhew's title to Nantucket felt that this permission to the Gardners to purchase Indian land was contrary to their prior rights, and considerable contention resulted. Another point of contention that soon arose was the question of who should have the right to vote at town meetings. John Gardner contended that only the persons living on Nantucket should have the right to vote at the meetings. The opposition, under the leadership of Tristram Coffin, insisted that the original purchasers of Mayhew's title and their partners should also have the right to vote, and even if they did not reside on Nantucket, their friends who did live there should have the right to cast their vote by proxy. John Gardner was contending for a democratic community where the persons living there would make the rules, while his opponents were advocating a type of proprietary community where the original purchasers of the land would make the laws even though they lived a great distance away. Richard Gardner, Peter Folger and others were consistent supporters of John Gardner. Some of the older settlers were first on one side and then on the other, so that the balance of power would shift from time to time.

In February, 1676, at a time when Tristram Coffin's party was in power, the town meeting passed a motion to take the town's fishing enterprise from John Gardner and give it to Thomas Macy and Peter Coffin (Tristram's grandson). It was also voted to have a committee examine the town's records (which had from the first been kept by Peter Felger) to see if any alterations had been made in the records. John Gardner and Peter Folger did not recognize the authority of the Chief Magistrate then serving, or the Court as then constituted, for they claimed, and apparently on good grounds, that they had not been selected or appointed in accordance with their charter provisions and hence had no legal standing. The court ordered Peter Folger to surrender the record books, but it is thought that instead he delivered them for safe keeping to Capt. John Gardner, the Chief Military Officer of the Island. The court suspected that Capt. John had the records and issued a warrant for his arrest. The warrant authorized the marshall to "draw latch, break open doors and all things else remove that may obstruct." John Gardner refused the summons and was brought by force into court. One of the old records reports that "when the magistrates spoke to him about his 'contemptous carriages,' he listended in silence, and, without removing his hat, he sat down on a chest whereon was seated Tristram Coffin, who said to him: 'I am sorry you do behave yourself as a Delinquent.' To which John Gardner replied: 'I know my Busnesse; and it may be that some of those that have meddled with me had better have eaten fier'." John Gardner was found guilt of contempt of court and was ordered to "pay a Fine of ten Pounds in Money or something equivalent thereunto into the

Treasurie and is disfranchised also." He promptly paid the fine and as promptly appealed from the decision to the English Governor at New York, Gov. Andros. A couple of months later Gov. Andros issued orders that all proceedings against him should be suspended "till further order, to be taken afore winter, or as soone as maybe; during which Time all Persons to forbear Inter-meddling Speeches or Actions or any Aggravations whatsoever at their Perrills." The following month Gov. Andros issued his final order setting aside John Gardner's conviction, his fine and disfranchisement "as being illegal, beyond your authority."

The names of Richard Gardner and his brother, Capt. John, were later sent to the Governor at New York "to know his plesuer as to choyse respecting a Chife Magistrate fo the year ensueing." Every townsman at the town meeting voted favorably except Tristram Coffin, who "enters his protest against the choosing of Capt. John Gardner." John Gardner was commissioned Chief Magistrate of the Island on Nov. 10, 1680, and again on April 27, 1682, and again on June 2, 1684.

The people made him their agent "to act in all matters of the towne at New York" and they said "whatsoever Capt. Gardner shall agree for, about hireing a vessel to go, the towne will pay it." He was made the leader of a committee "to consult for the publicke good of the Island against all invaders of the peoples Rights" and in May, 1687, he was chosen "to go to New Yorke to manege such afeares as the town shall intrust him with." When he returned he brought with him Governor Dongan's "Patent to Certain Inhabitants of Nantucket" which made John Gardner with six associates "One Body Corporate and Politiq to be called by the Name of the Trustees of the Freeholders and Comonality of the Town" with the right of purchasing from the Indians all "Tracts or Parcells of Land" still remaining in their possession and to make such acts and orders "as they shall think convenient from time to time." Thus John Gardner was finally victorious in his long fight to win equal rights for all the inhabitants of Nantucket.

Under date of Sept. 30, 1673, it was recorded that "The town did give and grant unto Capt. John Gardner 20 acres of upland Joyning to his house lot, towards the cleft behind his house." About this time John Gardner, Richard Gardner and Thomas Macy were appointed by the town "to build a tide mill upon the creek behither Wesko, somewhere neere the place where the old mil now stands. The aforesayd undertakers to be paid 40 pounds in corn or cattel at price current, also commonage for 20 head of neat cattle, 30 sheep and one horse, together with 20 acres of upland and two akers of meadow and creek - thatch apportionably." About March, 1676, it was "voted by the town that the old mil with the appertennances thereof is now freely given unto Capt. John Gardner and John Swain to the Intent that they shall make a fulling mil within one whole year after the date hereof, than the aforesayd gift to be of none effect." On April 3, 1680, Capt. John Gardner was appointed with three others to make the town "rattes respecting cattel and other charge." At a town meeting held Jan. 3, 1682, he was elected moderator, and was chosen with his brother Richard and "Steven" Coffin, to resurvey the lands on Nantucket, working in conjunction with the "lot layers."

John Gardner was in Salem in 1682 in connection with the settlement of the estate of his father-in-law, Joseph Grafton. The Grafton family was prominent in Salem in the Colonial period. The will of Joseph Grafton provided that "John Gardner shall have for his children by Priscilla his wife that now is, one fourth part."

In 1692, Capt. John Gardner and William Gayer were chosen Representatives to the General Court (Colonial Legislative body) from Nantucket, being the first representatives after the transfer of that island from the Colony of New York to the Province of Massachusetts Bay. He was Tax Commissioner for Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket for the years 1692 and 1693. In 1692 he was appointed Judge of Probate and held this office until his death in 1706.

John Gardner married Priscilla Grafton, daughter of Joseph Grafton, of Salem. There seems to be no record of the exact date of their marriage. They had the following children:

1. John, born Dec. 20, 1653; died _____.
2. Joseph, born May 8, 1655; died _____.
3. Priscilla, born Sept. 6, 1656; died _____.
4. Benjamin, born Dec. 12, 1658; died June 23, 1662.

5. Rachel, born Aug. 3, 1661; died _____.
(She married first John Browne. After his death she married, 2d., James Gardner, the son of Richard Gardner.)
6. George, born _____; died Feb. 17, 1750.
7. Benjamin, born May 17, 1664; died _____.
8. Ann, born Dec. 30, 1667; died _____.
9. Nathaniel, born July 24, 1668; died _____.
10. Mary, born May 27, 1670; died _____.
11. Mehitable, born Nov. 24, 1674; died _____.
12. Ruth, born Jan. 26 1676; died Oct. 4, 1748.

About 1686, Mary Gardner (No. 10 above) married Jethro Coffin, son of Peter and Abigail (Starbuck) Coffin and grand-son of Tristram Coffin. They set up housekeeping in the house known as the Jethro Coffin house, which is still standing, the oldest house on Nantucket Island. The land on which this house stood was given by John Gardner and the house was built by Peter Coffin, Jethro's father. Some six years later Mary Gardner's younger sister, Ruth, married another member of the Coffin family - James Coffin, Jr. These marriages did much to remove the feeling of enmity that had existed between the Coffin and Gardner families.

It is not known just when Priscilla Grafton, wife of John Gardner, died. 1717 has been referred to as the date of her death, but this seems somewhat uncertain. She outlived her husband, for on Oct. 2, 1706, she was appointed sole executrix of his will .The exact date of John Gardner's death is not known, but he died during the month of May, 1706, at the age of eighty-two. He was buried in the old Burial Ground on "Forefather's Hill." The original gravestone is still in existence, the only original gravestone of any of the early settlers. At present, it is kept in the old Coffin House. A granite stone stands in its place at the grave, upon which is inscribed: "Here lyes buried ye body of John Gardner, Esq., age 82, who died May 1706. This stone erected in1881 replaces one removed for preservation, which marked this spot for 175 years."

In his book "Quaint Nantucket", Mr. Bliss says: "In the history of those times John Gardner stands as the greatest of all the men who had to do with the beginnings of Nantucket. He had the genius of a leader, and his ability was recognized by Governor Andros in appointing him three times the chief magistrate of the island."

NOTE: - Most of the information given above about Thomas, Richard and John Gardner has been obtained from the book "Thomas Gardner and Some of his Descendants" by Dr. Frank A. Gardner, and the book "A Grandfather for Benjamin Franklin" by Florence Bennett Anderson. In his book "Gardner Memorial", Dr. Frank A. Gardner has given a great deal of information about the descendants of Lieut. George Gardner, one of the sons of Thomas Gardner. Apparently no one has yet gathered together very much information on the descendants of Richard and John Gardner, who were also the sons of Thomas Gardner. For this reason, the information given on some of these descendants will be rather scanty and limited very largely to data obtained from Nantucket Vital Records.

JAMES GARDNER

James Gardner was the son of Richard Gardner and Sarah Shattuck. He was born at Salem, May 19, 1662, and died at Nantucket, April 1, 1723. He married first, Mary Starbuck, the first white child born on Nantucket. After her death he married Rachel Gardner Browne (widow of John Browne, of Salem), the daughter of Capt. John Gardner, his father's brother. James had a total of seven children. The youngest was James, Jr., the mother being Rachel.

JAMES GARDNER, JR.

James Gardner, Jr., the son of James and Rachel (Gardner) Gardner, was born on Nantucket, but the exact date of his birth is not recorded. He died April 10, 1776. On September 1, 1724, he married Susannah Gardner, daughter of Nathaniel and Abigail (Coffin) Gardner. Susannah was

born June 4, 1706, and died during June, 1781. James Gardner, the father of James, Jr., and Nathaniel Gardner, the father of Susannah, were brothers, sons of Richard Gardner. Abigail (Coffin) Gardner, Susannah's mother, was the daughter of James Coffin and the granddaughter of Tristram Coffin. Nathaniel Gardner, Susannah's father, was born Sept. 16, 1669; died in England in 1713. In his book "Three Bricks and Three Brothers" Dr. William E. Gardner, of Nantucket, states that Nathaniel Gardner "was a Quaker preacher, whose name lived because he knew how to keep silent, but also how to talk well when the spirit moved him." James Gardner, Jr., and Susannah (Gardner) Gardner had six children. Their fourth child was Benjamin Gardner.

BENJAMIN GARDNER

Benjamin Gardner, the son of James Gardner, Jr., and Susannah (Gardner) Gardner, was born Sept. 25, 1732. On Jan. 6, 1757, he married Abigail Folger, daughter of Shubael and Jerusha (Clark) Folger. In his book "The Coffin Saga," Dr. William E. Gardner, of Nantucket, thus describes the marriage of three Quaker couples that occurred on that day: "Micajah Coffin and Abigail Coleman were married in a cold meeting house that stood in the Friends' burial ground, and long coats and thick quilted skirts helped the men and women to endure the long silence that preceded the marriage. A squall of snow came up during the meeting. Now and again the sharp flakes would be blown against the small-paned windows. The broad brimed hats of the men and the bonnets of the women were all titled forward as the congregation meditated on marriage and asked the guidance of God. When Micajah rose and removed his hat, all raised their heads and looked at him. He crossed the aisle to Abigail and, taking her hand, led her to the open space between the raised seats of the elders and those of the congregation. Still holding Abigail's hand, he said in a loud and determined voice:

" 'Friends! I desire you to be my witnesses that I take this my Friend, Abigail Coleman, to be my wife promising by the Lord's assistance to be unto her a true and loving husband until it shall please God by Death to separate us.'

"Abigail did not raise her bonnet, but from under its brim her voice came low and the silence became more intense that all might hear the vow uttered in almost the identical words used by Micajah.

"His brother, Nathaniel Coffin, and Rebekah Coleman followed with the utterance of their vows; also Benjamin Gardner and Abigail Folger. Three couples married in one meeting - an unusual occurrence in the Friends Meeting. Within the month, three other couples made their declarations and in each marriage the meeting ended with the signing of the marriage certificate."

Benjamin and Abigail (Folger) Gardner had nine children, the first born in 1758 and the last born in 1776. Their seventh child was James, born July 8, 1772. Not much is known of Benjamin Gardner. The Nantucket records show that he died on a prison ship in New York harbor during the month of November, 1777, but there seems to be no record as to how he came to be on the prison ship. However, it is a matter of history that at the start of the Revolutionary War, the British navy captured a great many ships of the American Colonies and in most cases they made prisoners of all men aboard the ship - no matter how peaceful the mission of the ship's voyage may have been. It is also a fact that Nantucket did not produce enough food for its needs but depended to a large extent on food brought in by ship from the mainland. When food became very scarce, some of the inhabitants of Nantucket would make trips to the mainland in an attempt to bring food back to the island. In some cases these ships were captured and their crews imprisoned.

Since Benjamin Gardner was a Quaker and very probably opposed to all wars, it seems most unlikely that he was imprisoned for any military activity. A great many of the residents of Nantucket followed the sea as a regular business, but whether Benjamin Gardner was one of these and perhaps was taken prisoner as his ship returned to Nantucket from a peaceful voyage, perhaps without even knowing that a war was being fought, or whether he was captured while attempting to bring food to the island, does not seem to be known and probably never will be. In any event, those who were imprisoned on ships in the harbor of New York, which was in the possession of the British, had a very slim chance of ever being free again. Prisoners were crowded in small quar-

ters below decks without any medical attention and with little food of very poor quality. Under these conditions most of the prisoners died, as did Benjamin Gardner.

JAMES GARDNER

James Gardner, son of Benjamin and Abigail (Folger) Gardner, was born on Nantucket, July 8, 1772. The Nantucket vital records and the records of the Society of Friends show that he married Phebe Marshall, daughter of Elihu and Susan (Brown) Marshall, but the date of the marriage is not given. There are no further records of births or deaths, as affecting James or Phebe (Marshall) Gardner in the vital records of Nantucket. It may be presumed that some time after their marriage they moved away from the island. It is a fact that a good many people left the island and went to live in New York State about the time when they were probably married. So far as is known there is no record of the death of James or Phebe (Marshall) Gardner.

DR. JAMES ALTAMONT MARSHALL GARDNER

Dr. James Altamont Marshall Gardner was the son of James and Phebe (Marshall) Gardner. As yet, no record has been found as to the place or date of his birth. The facts about him enumerated in this paragraph were given verbally, at different times, to Benjamin Hard Gardner (later referred to as B. H. Gardner, and the compiler of this record) by his father, James Altamont Marshall Gardner, Jr., and his father's only sister, Mrs. A. S. Seigler (nee Mary Elizabeth Gardner). They passed on the information that Dr. James Altamont Marshall Gardner's father was James Gardner and his mother was Phebe Marshall and that he was a descendant of John Gardner, one of the early settlers of Nantucket. That the Gardner family had lived on Nantucket for a number of generations. That the "James" in Dr. Gardner's name was for his father and the "Marshall" was for his mother's family. That he was an only son (possibly an only child). That he was a graduate of Columbia College, in New York City, and had also graduated in medicine there. That, as a young doctor, he had volunteered to go with other doctors to Mexico City to combat an outbreak of cholera. On the completion of this mission, he was paid a large sum in gold. A Mexican who knew of this payment tried to kill him, but was shot by Dr. Gardner with one of the two similar pistols with which he was armed. (One of these pistols is now in the possession of B. H. Gardner.) That Dr. Gardner practised medicine in New York City for some years, and then moved to a plantation owned by his wife in Orangeburg County, S. C., not far from the present town of North, S. C., where he became a "gentleman farmer," but continued to practice medicine until the time of his death, which occurred some time about 1858, when his youngest child was about ten years of age.

Mr. William M. Smoak, an attorney of Aiken, S. C., who was born and reared in Orangeburg County, S. C., not far from the home of William Harth and of Dr. Gardner, has told B. H. Gardner that he has often heard his mother speak of Dr. Gardner in the highest terms as being one of the finest citizens that lived in that neighborhood. Mr. Smoak states that when his mother was a very old lady and was being taken for a ride by her son, she asked to be taken by the "Bull Swamp" church, so that she could visit Dr. Gardner's grave. A trip was made to this church yard by B. H. Gardner, in company with Mr. Smoak, on May 6, 1949, and an effort was made to locate Dr. Gardner's grave, but without success. In this grave yard there were a number of very old grave stones on which the inscriptions could not be deciphered, and some old tombstones (being of native soft sandstone) had partly disintegrated and had been broken into several parts. One of these old tombstones may have once marked the grave of Dr. Gardner. On this trip, a Mr. G. C. Livingston, who lives in this neighborhood, was contacted. He stated that he was seventy-two years of age and he remembered hearing his mother speak of Dr. Gardner.

Knowing that Dr. Gardner was a graduate of Columbia University (or Columbia College) a letter was written to that institution asking for information about him. The following reply was received:

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

In the City of New York
Columbiana
110 Low Memorial Library

25 July, 1949

Mr. B. H. Gardner,
210 Park Drive,
Cloquet, Minnesota

Dear Mr. Gardner:

Unfortunately, at the time your grandfather was a student here, very little information was asked of the students at matriculation. As a freshman in 1821 he signed as James Gardner, listed his parent as Phebe M. Gardner, and his residence as New York. His father was apparently dead, and his name does not appear in our records. During the remaining three years at Columbia, your grandfather signed his name as James A. M. Gardner; these years he stood at the top of his class in scholarship. He was graduated in 1825 with the A. B. degree, and stood second in his class; at commencement he delivered the English Salutatory address and an oration on "American Character." In 1828 he received the A. M. degree in course, without further study here; meanwhile he had been a student at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and took the M. D., there in 1829. That is all the information in our records; we began less than 50 years ago to require students to give the date of their birth.

"We lack the date and place of Dr. Gardner's death, and I would be greatly obliged if you would send me this information.

Sincerely yours,
M. H. Thomas,
Curator of Columbiana."

It will be noted that Dr. Gardner graduated from Columbia in 1825. If he was twenty-one years of age at the time it would mean that he must have been born in 1804. In that year his father, James Gardner, was thirty-two years of age. It will be noted that the father was evidently dead when Dr. Gardner entered Columbia in 1821; also that the mother's name is given as Phebe M. Gardner. There can be no question but that this was Phebe Marshall Gardner, the wife (or widow) of James Gardner. She is listed as a resident of New York City. Mrs. David Flynn, of Washington, D. C., a granddaughter of Mrs. A. S. Seigler (nee Mary Elizabeth Gardner, daughter of Dr. Gardner) has in her possession a letter written to Mrs. Phebe M. Gardner, at 7 Rose Street, New York. The original of this letter has been in the possession of some member of the Gardner family ever since it was written. This letter was written to Mrs. Gardner from Charleston, S. C., under date of March 25, 1807, by Dorothy I'Ans, the eldest daughter of Francis I'Ans, who was a merchant of New York City. After the death of Francis I'Ans, his widow married a Capt. William Earle, of Charleston, S. C., and after that time the family lived in Charleston. In the South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine, Vol. 24, Page 34, appears the following: "Married, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Hollingshead, Capt. William Earle; to Mrs. I'Ans, widow of the late Mr. Francis I'Ans, late of New York, Merchant." This wedding took place about May 25, 1793. The letter from Dorothy I'Ans to Phebe M. Gardner begins "Dear Cousin" and she signs herself "Your affectionate friend and cousin." It is not known just how these two were related. At the time of her marriage to Capt. Earle, Mrs. I'Ans was the mother of four children: Dorothy, Susanna, Francis and Mary. Mary was born Oct. 20, 1788, and was six years younger than Dorothy. On page 62. of the book "Marriage notices in Charleston Courier 1803-1808", the following appears: "Married, on Monday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Bowen, Mr. William Harth, to Miss Mary I'Ans; both of this city." (This wedding was on Nov. 7, 1808.)

William and Mary (I'Ans) Harth were the parents of two sons and four daughters. Their third child, Elizabeth Mary, was born Aug. 1, 1810, in Charleston, S. C., and died Aug. 5, 1896, near Aiken, S. C. She is buried in the Graniteville cemetery. The New York Post, issue of Friday, April 29, 1836, un-

der the heading "Married," carried the following notation: "Charleston, S. C., 20 April, by Rev. Spears, James A. M. Gardner, M. D., of this city, to Elizabeth M., daughter of William Harth, of the former place." Columbia University advised that Dr. Gardner graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1829. The City Directory of New York City lists him as a Physician from 1831 through 1839, but his name does not appear after that year. It is believed that he moved from New York City to Orangeburg County, S. C., about the year 1839 or 1840.

Dr. Gardner and his wife had three children. The oldest was a son and was named James Benjamin, presumably for Dr. Gardner's father, James, and for his grandfather, Benjamin. The exact place and date of his birth are not known, but it is a matter of family tradition that he was born in New York City, and it is believed that his birth occurred in 1837 or 1838. He enlisted for service in the Confederate Army in March, 1862, as a Sergeant in Co. B., 1st (Charleston) Battalion of Infantry, S. C. Volunteers. Later he transferred as 1st Lieutenant to Co. K., 27th Regiment of Infantry, South Carolina Volunteers. A roll of Co. K, dated Aug. 31, 1863, lists James B. Gardner as 1st Lieutenant, and notes that he had died of wounds received at Battery Wagner, one of the forts guarding Charleston. The exact date of his death is not known, but it was probably some time during August, 1863, when he was about twenty-five or twenty-six years of age. James B. Gardner was married at the time of his death, but left no children. Dr. Gardner's second child was Mary Elizabeth, born Dec. 5, 1839. It is uncertain as to whether she was born in New York or in South Carolina. She married Capt. A. S. Seigler,, a Confederate veteran, who served throughout the War Between the States in Co. F, 7th Regiment of S. C. Volunteers. At the beginning of the war, he enlisted as a private, but was Captain of the company at the end of the war. Mary Elizabeth (Mrs. A. S. Seigler) lived in or near Aiken, S. C., during the greater part of her life. She died Oct. 27, 1921, and is buried in the Aiken cemetery. Dr. Gardner's third child was James Altamont Marshall Gardner, Jr., who was born in Orangeburg County, S. C., June 3, 1848.

As previously mentioned, the exact date of Dr. Gardner's death is not known, but it is a matter of family knowledge that he died prior to the beginning of the War Between the States and about the time that his youngest child was about ten years of age. It is believed that his death occured about 1858.

JAMES ALTAMONT MARSHALL GARDNER, JR.

James Altamont Marshall Gardner, Jr., son of Dr. James Altamont Marshall and Elizabeth Mary (Harth) Gardner, was born in Orangeburg County, S. C., (near the present town of North, S. C.) June 3, 1848, and died in Aiken, S. C., April 29, 1929. His grandfather maintained a home in Charleston, S. C., as well as a plantation home in Orangeburg County, and his boyhood was partly spent in Charleston and partly on the plantation belonging to his father and mother in Orangeburg County. His father was well educated and a physician. His brother, who was some ten or eleven years older had been well educated and had begun the practice of law in Charleston. It was the intention of the family that the younger son would receive a good education and enter the practice of law with his older brother. However, fate upset this plan. When James Altamont Marshall Gardner, Jr., (hereafter referred to as J. A. M. Gardner) was less than thirteen years of age the War Between the States began. After that he obtained very little formal education as schools were badly disorganized or closed. A little more than two years after the war began, his brother, who served in the Confederate Army, had been killed in battle. J. A. M. Gardner wanted to join the Confederate Army when he became fifteen years of age, but he needed his mother's permission, which she refused to give. Her permission was not necesary after he reached sixteen years of age and he enlisted immediately after his sixteenth birthday in June, 1864, beginning as a private, in Company A, 2nd South Carolina State Troops. He later became first Sergeant of the Company. This Company served in the Army under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, which attempted to oppose Sherman's advance through South Carolina. However, Johnston's army was too weak to offer any real opposition and there were no major battles. When Johnston's army surrendered at Greensboro, N. C., in April, 1865, J. A. M. Gardner's company was on a mission that had separated it from the main body of the army. Before they could return, they learned of Johnston's surrender. The company quietly disbanded and the members made their way home. Consequently, these men were never called upon to surrender.

The War Between the States caused great financial loss to many families of the South, but probably to few families did it bring such financial disaster as to the Gardner family. Before the war the family was wealthy. During the war years, the mother of J. A. M. Gardner received and followed very bad advice. Her husband and older son were dead and her younger son was little more than a boy. Others in whom she had confidence advised that she sell her plantation at a price that at the time seemed high. After selling her plantation she invested the proceeds in bonds of the Confederate States, which, at the end of the war became utterly worthless. Throughout the war period she consistently refused to sell any of her slaves, not wanting to take a chance that any of them might fall into the hands of unkind masters. All slaves were, of course, freed at the war's close, so that the family found itself without property or income of any kind and practically destitute.

J. A. M. Gardner came home from the army a youth of somewhat less than seventeen, without much formal education, no special training of any kind, to an area wrecked by war and in which all business was paralyzed, and here he faced the problem of earning a livelihood for his mother, his sister and himself. He did any and all kinds of work he could find and, while times were very hard, the family managed to subsist. For several years after the war, the family lived at Graniteville, S. C., the mother and sister having gone there during the latter part of the war as it was considered safer than many other places in the state.

When about twenty-six years of age, J. A. M. Gardner took up farming. For some years, he operated a farm about five miles north of Aiken, S. C., but about 1886 he gave up farming and moved into the town of Aiken, and here the balance of his life was spent. Through his own efforts he mastered the study of book-keeping and became an expert accountant. In Aiken he served for a number of years as book-keeper for one or another of several of the leading stores. In 1898 he was appointed County Treasurer, to replace a Treasurer who had died, and he served in that office for about eight years, being re-elected each time he ran for the office, the last few times without any opposition of any kind. He resigned as County Treasurer the latter part of 1906 to accept the position of Cashier of the Farmers and Merchants Bank, of Aiken, effective Dec. 14, 1906, and he continued to fill this position until he retired from business on Dec. 31, 1924, having served as Cashier for eighteen years. He was almost seventy-six years of age when he retired.

He took a prominent part in the life of Aiken. He was a leading member of the congregation of the Methodist Church, sang in its choir for many years, and served for a long period as Superintendent of the Sunday School. For a long time he served as Chief of the Aiken Volunteer Fire Department. For some twenty-five years he was a member of the Board of Education and served as its secretary. He was active in fraternal organizations and in the United Confederate Veterans. He was interested in everything that was for the good of Aiken and active in all worthy causes.

On Oct. 20, 1874, J. A. M. Gardner married Martha Strobel Hard, daughter of Benjamin Curtis and Emma Bachman (Strobel) Hard. She was born Dec. 31, 1847, in Charleston, S. C., and died Aug. 31, 1894, in Aiken, S. C., and is buried in the Graniteville, S. C., cemetery. They had two children who died in infancy, and four other children, as follows:

Catherine Strobel Gardner, born Feb. 25, 1876, died Feb. 9, 1948. On Feb. 28, 1926, she married Dr. A. R. Williams. She is buried in the Aiken cemetery.

Benjamin Hard Gardner, born Oct. 19, 1881. On June 1, 1908, he married Blanche McNary.

Mabel I'Ans Gardner, born Jan. 10, 1884. On Sept. 4, 1932, she married John Thomas Bridson.

Ernest Altamont Gardner, born Dec. 8, 1886. On Aug. 29, 1917, he married Violet Davis.

J. A. M. Gardner died in Aiken, S. C., April 29, 1929, and all the people of Aiken mourned his passing. He is buried in the cemetery at Graniteville, S. C.

BENJAMIN HARD GARDNER

Benjamin Hard Gardner (hereafter referred to as B. H. Gardner) was born on a farm about five miles north of Aiken, S. C., on October 19, 1881, the son of J. A. M. Gardner and Martha Hard Gard-

ner. When he was about five years of age, the family moved to the town of Aiken, S. C., where he lived until he had finished college. His early education was obtained in the schools of Aiken. He was of the first generation after the War Between the States, and schools in South Carolina were poor in finances and organization. There was only three months of free schooling and, after this period, pupils had to pay to stay in school. As times were hard and the family income very small (practically nothing during the depression of 1892-3), for several years he attended school for only three months each year. During these years, his father continued the instruction during the balance of the school year, so that he kept up with the class. For one year, when he was about twelve years old, he acted as the janitor of a small private school, in return for which he received free tuition. For a couple of years, he worked in a grocery store on Saturdays, working from 7:00 A. M., to 11:00 P. M., for which he was paid the sum of seventy-five cents. This was sufficient to pay the school tuition of $3.00 per month. When about fourteen years of age, he took a job with the Journal and Review, the local newspaper, and continued this work for several years. He worked full time during the summer months, and during the school term he worked from 3:00 to 6:00 P. M., on school days and for a full day on Saturdays. His earnings were sufficient to pay all of his school and personal expenses. He graduated from the Aiken Institute in June, 1898. He worked for the newspaper during that summer and in September took a full time job with the paper and continued this work for one year. He saved enough during this year to pay almost two years' expenses at Clemson College, and he entered Clemson in September, 1899. By working summers and by borrowing some money, he was able to pay most of his expenses throughout the four years of college, although his father helped considerably during the last year. He graduated at Clemson in electrical engineering in June, 1903.

In September, 1903, he entered the employ of the General Electric Company, at Schenectady, New York, beginning work in their Testing Department. Some two and a half years were spent with the General Electric Company. He left that Company to accept a position as power engineer with the Dayton Power and Light Company, of Dayton, Ohio, beginning work there February 1, 1906. He spent six years with the Dayton Company, during which time he had a rather broad experience in the electric utility business. He became Sales Manager of the Company, having charge of advertising, business promotion and kindred activities.

The same financial interests that owned the Dayton Power and Light Company also owned the Connecticut Light and Power Company supplying utility service in a considerable section of Connecticut, with headquarters in Waterbury, Conn. B. H. Gardner was offered the position of Sales Manager with the Connecticut Company and accepted the position, reporting for work February 1, 1912. When the First World War began, in 1914, business in New England suffered a severe slump, and the Connecticut Light and Power Company decided to discontinue for a time their sales activities. At that time B. H. Gardner was asked to move to Norwalk, Conn., and assume the duties of Manager of the gas and electric utilities in that city. He continued in this position for some three years. About the first of 1918, he was asked to move to New Britain, Conn., and act as Manager of the Company's property there. He remained there for about a year and a half. During the latter part of 1919, it was decided by the Company to again engage in sales activities, and he was asked to move back to Waterbury, and again head up the sales activities.

About the first of 1921, the holding company controlling the Connecticut Light and Power Company asked B. H. Gardner to move to Lafayette, Indiana, to assume the position of Manager of the local branch of the Northern Indiana Public Service Company, another of their properties. He assumed his new duties there on February 1, 1921, and remained there for somewhat more than three years. At the request of the Company, he left Lafayette and moved to the Main Office of the Company, in Hammond, Indiana, to become assistant to the Vice-President of the Company. He remained in this position for somewhat more than four years. During the summer of 1928, he was offered the position of Director of Sales of the Columbia Gas and Electric Corporation, one of the largest of the utility holding companies, with headquarters in New York City. He accepted this position and took up his new duties on October 1, 1928. The Company maintained a large office in Columbus, Ohio, and he made his headquarters in that city, living at Bexley, Ohio, one of the suburbs of Columbus. In 1938, he was elected Vice-President, in charge of Sales and Advertising, of the Columbia Engineering Corporation, a wholly owned service company of the Columbia Gas and Electric Corporation. He held this position until his retirement from business on Februay 1, 1946.

During the Second World War, he was asked to come to Washington, D. C., to do some work for the War Department. Obtaining a leave of absence from his Company, he worked in Washington from the middle of January to the first of October, 1943.

Shortly after moving to Dayton, Ohio, in 1906, he met Blanche McNary. Her home was in Mansfield, Ohio, but she was living in Dayton with her uncle and aunt and was working with the Dayton Power and Light Company.

Benjamin Hard Gardner and Blanche McNary were married at the home of the bride's parents, in Mansfield, Ohio, June 1, 1908. They became the parents of two children - Martha Virginia Gardner and Benjamin Hard Gardner, Jr.

MARTHA VIRGINIA GARDNER

Martha Virginia Gardner was born in Waterbury, Conn., August 4, 1913. She graduated from the Bexley High School in Bexley, Ohio, and attended the Western College for Women at Oxford, Ohio, for two years, and the Ohio State University, at Columbus, Ohio, for one year. On June 3, 1938, she married Dr. John Ramon Krohn. They have three children, John Ramon, Jr., born March 6, 1939; Jeanne Gardner, born May 4, 1941, and James Christopher, born September 27, 1947.

BENJAMIN HARD GARDNER, JR.

Benjamin Hard Gardner, Jr., was born in Norwalk, Conn., June 21, 1916. He graduated from the Bexley High School and graduated in Industrial Engineering from Ohio State University in June, 1939. He entered the employ of the Surface Combustion Corporation, of Toledo, Ohio, shortly after graduation, but left them in February, 1941 to enter the U. S. Army, thinking it was for only one year's training. However, before the year was over, the United States became involved in the Second World War and the one year's service stretched out to about four and a half years. During his service he advanced from a Private to a Captain in the engineering branch of the Air Corps. On November 21, 1942, he married Martha Nettleton, of Seattle Washington. They are the parents of three children - Sandra Nettleton, born May 7, 1944, Robert Walter, born May 10, 1946, and Benjamin Hard, III, born May 28, 1948. On his discharge from the Army, the latter part of 1945, B. H. Gardner, Jr., entered the employ of the Nettleton Timber Company, of Seattle, Washington.

As of January 1, 1953, B. H. Gardner and his wife were living at 1005 Newberry Street, Aiken, S. C., Martha Virginia Gardner Krohn and her family were living at 210 Park Drive, Cloquet, Minnesota, and B. H. Gardner, Jr. and his family were living at 620 West Lee Street, Seattle, Washington.

COFFIN

The Coffin family (the original spelling was Coffyn) is of Norman descent. The old French estate of the family is at Falais, in the province of old Normandy in the department of Calvados. The name Coffyn appears in English history at the time of the Norman conquest; in the Doomsday Book there are records of land granted to Coffyns for services rendered to William the Conqueror.

The first Coffin to come to America was Tristram Coffin. When he first came he seems to have spelled his name Coffyn, but apparently during his lifetime the "y" was changed to an "i" and the name has been "Coffin" ever since. There are several families of Coffins in England, mostly in Devonshire, but the direct connection of Tristram with any one of these families has never been established with certainty. The grandfather of Tristram Coffyn was Nicholas Coffyn. Tristram's father was Peter Coffyn, who is thought to have been born about 1580 and died 1627-28. Peter Coffyn married Joan Thumber. They had two sons and four daughters. Tristram was the eldest son. He was born at Brixton, England, near Plymouth, in 1605. About 1630 he married Dionis Stevens, daughter of Robert Stevens, of Brixton. Some twelve years later, in 1642, they left England and came to Salisbury, Massachusetts. They moved to Haverhill; then to Newbury in 1648 or 1649, and then back to Salisbury in 1654 or 1655.

Under the heading "Nantucket" it has been pointed out that Tristram Coffyn was one of the

group that purchased from Thomas Mayhew title to most of the island of Nantucket. He was one of the early settlers on Nantucket, moving there about 1660. Under the heading "John Gardner" information has been given as to the political differences that developed between John Gardner and Tristram Coffin. There is not need to review that subject further. There is no question but that Tristram Coffin was a very able man and he was successful in almost everything that he undertook. The family that he established became the most numerous and most wealthy on Nantucket Island. Some of the finest homes on the island were built and owned by some of his descendants, who became very wealthy during the period when Nantucket was the center of the whale oil industry. Coffin families were large. In 1722, eighty years after Tristram and Dionis landed in Massachusetts, a grandson records that their descendants had numbered over fifteen hundred. In 1881, two hundred years after Tristram's death, over five hundred of his descendants met in Nantucket for a family re-union. They represented states from Maine to California. As the United States grew, members of the Coffin clan left Nantucket and the mainland of Massachusetts for other parts of the country, and there is probably not a single state that does not now contain a fair share of the descendants of old Tristram.

Tristram and Dionis (Stevens) Coffin were the parents of six sons and three daughters, as follows: Peter, born in England, 1631; Tristram, Jr., born in England, 1632; Elizabeth, born in England, 1634-5; James, born in England, 1640; John, born in England; died in infancy in Haverhill, Mass., 1642; Deborah, born in Haverhill, Mass., 1642, and died one month later; Mary, born in Haverhill, Mass., 1645; John, born in Haverhill, Mass., 1647; Stephen, born in Newbury, Mass., 1652.

Peter Coffin married Abigail, daughter of Edward and Katherine (Reynolds) Starbuck, of Dover, New Hampshire. He owned land and forests and lumber mills. Although he was one of the purchasers of Nantucket, he lived there for only a short time. Most of his life was spent in Dover and Exeter, N. H. He was a representative to the General Court, a member of the Governor's Council, and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire. He died in 1715.

Elizabeth Coffin married Capt. Stephen Greenleaf, of Newbury, Mass. From this family have descended many of the Greenleafs of New England, among whom have been eminent scholars, teachers, lawyers and ministers.

Mary Coffin was married at the age of seventeen to Nathaniel Starbuck, son of Edward and Katherine (Reynolds) Starbuck. From this family all the Starbucks of America are descended. Mary Coffin Starbuck became known as "The Great Mary" of Nantucket. She was a most extraordinary woman, participating in public gatherings and especially in Town Meetings, which were frequently held in her house. In 1701 under the influence of John Richardson, the famous Friend from England, and during his visit to the Island, she became a Friend and became the leader of a movement to establish a Friends Meeting on the Island. This became a powerful influence in the lives of many persons and for a long period exercised control over the affairs of the town. Until her death in 1717, at the age of seventy-two, she was probably the most influential person living on the Island of Nantucket.

Stephen Coffin, Tristram's youngest child, married Mary Bunker, daughter of George and Jane Bunker, about 1668-69. He took care of his father and mother as they grew older and succeeded his father in the management of the estate.

Tristram Coffin died in Nantucket, Oct. 2, 1681, at the age of seventy-six.

JAMES COFFIN

James Coffin, the third son of Tristram, was born in Devonshire, England, Aug. 12, 1640. He married Mary, daughter of John and Abigail Severance, in Salisbury, Mass., Dec. 3, 1663. He probably moved to Nantucket with his father when his father's family first settled there. Later he became very prominent. He represented the town of Nantucket in the Great and General Court for a period of twenty years. He also served the town as selectman and in other offices and for many years he served as Judge of Probate.

James Coffin had fourteen children and from them came many who held high offices, among them being Nathaniel Coffin, the Kings Cashier of Customs in Boston at the time of the Tea Party; Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin and his brother, General John Coffin; Benjamin Coffin, the famous schoolmaster of Nantucket; the distinguished abolitionist, Lucretia Coffin Mott. All of the person described in Dr. William Gardner's book "The Coffin Saga," all men of great ability, were descendants of the James Line. In his "Life of Tristram Coffin" Allen Coffin says of the descendants of James: — "From him have descended, perhaps, the most remarkable representatives of the Coffin family, as doubtless the most numerous and generally scattered." James' fourteen children were: Mary, born 1665; James, Jr., born_____; Nathaniel, born 1671; John, born_____; Dinah, born_____; Deborah, born _____; Ezenezer, born 1678; Joseph, born 1680; Elizabeth, born _____; Benjamin, born 1683; Ruth, born _____; Abigail, born _____; Experience, born_____; Jonathan, born 1692.

Abigail, the twelfth child of James and Mary (Severance) Coffin married Nathaniel Gardner, the son of Richard and Sarah (Shattuck) Gardner.

James Coffin died in Nantucket July 28, 1720, when eighty years of age.

FOLGER

The original spelling of this name was ffoulger. It is believed that the family came to England from Belgium during the time when the Spaniards were oppressing the peoples of the Low Countries. Many skilled artisans fled from Belgium and Holland to England during this period. John ffoulger was born in the Norfolk County (England) village of Diss, about twenty miles from Norwich. Not far from Diss, in the parish of Freyn, lived John Gibbs, whose daughter, Meribah, married this John ffoulger. One son, Peter, was born to this marriage, and it is thought that he was an only child. In 1635 John ffoulger and his son, Peter, then a young man of eighteen years, left England and came to Massachusetts on the ship Abigail. Some think that John was a widower when he left England, but there is no certainty as to this. However, he married for a second time after he came to America.

The ffoulgers seem to have first settled in Dedham, Mass., but they soon removed to Watertown. Apparently Peter traveled around quite a bit, seeing much of that part of New England that had been settled. There is evidence that he spent some time in Rhode Island, and it is thought that while he was in Rhode Island he became what was then known as an Anabaptist - one that was opposed to infant baptism and believed that baptism should be limited to those who were old enough to confess their belief. This sect was strong in Rhode Island, but, from a religious point of view, did not stand too well in some parts of Puritan New England.

After several years in New England, Peter found employment with Thomas Mayhew, who had extensive interests at that time. For a good many years, Peter lived on Martha's Vineyard, which Mayhew had purchased and which he was colonizing, the first settlement being made about 1643. Apparently Peter had been rather well educated, and he was also very expert with tools and seems to have been able to do almost anything that needed doing. He kept books for Mayhew, did surveying, became an expert in the Indian language and acted as interpreter in all dealings with the Indians; was a school teacher, assistant minister, part time missionary to the Indians, town clerk, etc. Cotton Mather, the great Puritan divine, knew him and spoke of him as "a pious and learned Englishman." The Indians with whom he dealt called him "Old-Young Man" - meaning old in knowledge but young in years.

NOTE: - Some time after arriving in America the family name ffoulger seems to have been shortened to Folger and this spelling will be used in the remainder of this sketch.

On the ship Abigail that brought the Folgers to America, there were other passengers. Three of them were the Rev. Hugh Peters, his wife and daughter. After some time in America Rev. Peters returned to England and was an enthusiastic advocate of the dethronement of Charles the First, who was deposed and beheaded in 1649. Rev. Peters became the favorite preacher of Cromwell's Ironsides and of the Lord Protector himself. After Charles II was restored to the throne of England

in 1660, the Rev. Hugh Peters was hung, drawn and quartered in London. He met his death bravely, saying "Weep not for me, my heart is full of comfort." Another passenger was Sir Harry Vane, a young man devoted to the doctrine of personal liberty. He also returned to England and became an adherent of Cromwell's party. After the Resoration he was beheaded.

From the point of view of Peter Folger the most important passenger on the Abigail was a young woman of about his own age, by the name of Mary Morrill, who was bound by an indenture as a servant to Mrs. Peters, wife of the Rev. Hugh Peters. Not much is known of Mary Morrill before she came to America. It is thought that perhaps she was an orphan. Orphans were often bound by indentures as servants until they should reach maturity. Many persons came to America under agreement to serve for a given number of years. In many cases this was the only way they could reach America, since most people in those days had little or no money and the cost of an ocean voyage was extremely high. No doubt many thought that Mary Morrill was extremely fortunate to be "bound out" to such a high class lady as Mrs. Hugh Peters. It seems that by the time the ship Abigail reached Massachusetts it had been pretty well agreed that Peter Folger and Mary Morrill would one day become man and wife. However a long delay faced the lovers. Rev. Hugh Peters returned to England in 1641 in the interests of colonial expansion in Connecticut. He never returned to America as he became deeply involved in the contest between Charles I and the English Parliament. Three years after he returned to England he sent word for his wife and daughter to join him. Mary Morrill could obtain release from the indenture that bound her to Mrs. Peters only by the payment of 20 English pounds, a very large sum in those days. Some idea of the hardness of life in pioneer America may be gleaned from the fact that it took all Peter Folger had saved in nine years in the New World, plus all that he could borrow from his father to secure the liberty of his Mary. But it was obtained and they were married in 1644, nine years after they reached America. Throughout his life Peter Folger always boasted that the purchase of his Mary's indenture was the best bargain he had ever obtained.

As previously mentioned, Peter Folger found employment with Thomas Mayhew who then owned and was settling Martha's Vineyard. Peter lived for some years on Martha's Vineyard, for eight of the nine children of Peter and Mary were born there, only their youngest child, Abiah, being born on Nantucket. Abiah became the wife of Josiah Franklin (probably in 1690) and the mother of Benjamin Franklin.

Under the heading "Nantucket" it has been recorded that Nantucket Island was once owned by Thomas Mayhew and that he sold the greater part of the Island to a group of Massachusetts settlers. At this time Peter Folger was a trusted employee of Thomas Mayhew, and it is believed that Peter was entrusted with part of the negotiations that led to the sale of the Island. At one of the earliest meetings of the purchasers it was ordered "that Tristram Coffin, Thomas Macy, Edward Starbuck, Thomas Barnard and Peter Ffoulger of Martha's Vineyard shall have power to measure and lay out the sd land according to ye above sd order and whatsoever shall be done and concluded in ye sd case by them or any three of them Peter Ffoulger being one shall be accompted legall and valid." Shortly after the contract for the purchase of the Island was concluded the surveying committee, composed of Coffin, Starbuck and Folger, sailed over to Nantucket to begin the work of surveying. From that time on, throughout most of his life, Peter Folger was the recognized authority on the Island in connection with all matters relating to property lines, etc., most of the surveying having been done by him.

Under the heading "Nantucket" it was pointed out that the purchasers of the Island set aside certain "half-shares" that would be given desirable settlers that might be invited to "inhabit." Among the first invitations extended was one to Peter Folger, listed as "Surveyor, Interpreter and Millar" and one to his eldest son, Eleazer, who was listed as "Shoemaker." Peter and his son each received a half share. The invitation to "inhabit" was extended in March, 1665, and Peter's family seems to have moved to Nantucket very shortly thereafter. His son, Eleazer, had been on the Island, assisting his father in his surveying work, even before the family moved there. A water mill was erected on Nantucket and began operating on June 10, 1667. A record of that date reads: "At a meeting of ye Inhabitants Peter Folger undertaketh to keep ye Mill for ye Owners and Inhabitants on ye Terms hereafter mentioned - to have two quarts out of a Bushel for ye Labor in grinding and

to keep ye Running Geer in order to beat ye Stones, as to ye Inhabitants; and if any stranger do grind, he shall have two quarts out of ye Bushel."

In 1668 Peter Folger was made Clerk of the Court. For a number of years he kept all of the records. Under the heading "John Gardner" something has been told of the political controversy between John Gardner and Tristram Coffin. During all of this controversy Peter Folger was a constant supporter of John Gardner. In 1676 the court at Nantucket ordered Peter Folger to turn over all his records to the court. Not recognizing the authority of the court, as then constituted, Peter refused to give up his records. It is thought that perhaps he turned them over for safe keeping to John Gardner, the chief military officer of Nantucket. For his refusal, Peter was held in contempt of court, and was sentenced to jail and was actually confined for a time, although his sentence was set aside by the English governor, as being "illegal." The records in question have never been found. They may have been lost or perhaps destroyed.

Peter Folger was a great man. His keen and inquisitive mind and his hatred of all forms of arbitrary and oppresive government left its mark on Nantucket and Massachusetts and through his illustrious grandson, Benjamin Franklin, left its mark on America and the world. It is said that Benjamin Franklin had many of the traits of his grandfather, Peter Folger, and was more influenced by his example and precepts than by any inheritance from any of the Franklins.

Peter and Mary (Morrill) Folger were the parents of nine children - two sons and seven daughters. Eight of their children were born on Martha's Vineyard, only the youngest, Abiah (the mother of Benjamin Franklin) being born on Nantucket. Their children were as follows: 1. Joanna, 2. Betiah, 3. Dorcas, 4. Eleazer, 5. Bethsheba, 6. Patience, 7. John (born in 1659, married Mary Barnard, daughter of Nathaniel and Mary Barnard), 8. Experience, 9. Abiah (born Aug. 15, 1667, married Josiah Franklin.)

Peter Folger died in 1690. His wife, Mary Morrill, survived him by fifteen years, dying an old woman, in the home of her eldest daughter, Joanna Coleman. Her youngest daughter, Abiah Franklin was there at the time, summoned by her mother's illness. Her illustrious son, Benjamin Franklin, was born a few months later.

JOHN FOLGER

John Folger, the seventh child and second son of Peter and Mary (Morrill) Folger, was born in 1659 and died in 1732. He married Mary Barnard, daughter of Nathaniel and Mary Barnard. They had eight children, as follows: 1. Jethro, 2. Nathaniel, 3. Jonathan, 4. Richard, 5. Shubael (married Jerusha Clark), 6. Abigail, 7. Zaccheus, 8. Hannah.

SHUBAEL FOLGER

Shubael Folger, son of John Folger and grandson of Peter Folger, was born Aug. 25, 1709, died Aug. 21, 1776. He was a first cousin of Benjamin Franklin. On December 10, 1720, he married Jerusha Clark, daughter of Thomas and Mary Clark. She died Aug. 20, 1778. Shubael and Jerusha (Clark) Folger were the parents of the following children: 1. Phebe, 2. Seth, 3. Mary, 4. Benjamin, 5. Jemima, 6. Shubael, 7. Abigail, born Aug. 2, 1739. On Jan. 6, 1757, she married Benjamin Gardner, son of James and Susannah Gardner.

CLARK

Not very much is known about this family. Thomas Clark was the son of John Clark. There is no record as to the place or date of his birth, but he died Sept. 18, 1740. On Dec. 13, 1700, he married Mary Church, who was the daughter of John Church and "Abigail of Cocheco" (Nantucket Vital Records).

Jerusha Clark was the daughter of Thomas and Mary (Church) Clark. She was born May 2, 1702 and died Aug. 20, 1778. On Dec. 10, 1720, she married Shubael Folger. Their daughter, Abigail, married Benjamin Gardner, son of James and Susannah Gardner.

Jerusha Clark and Shubael Folger were also the parents of Phebe Folger, who married Joseph Marshall, Jr., the father of Elihu Marshall. Elihu Marshall was the father of Phebe Marshall, who married James Gardner, whose son was Dr. James Altamont Marshall Gardner.

BARNARD

Thomas Barnard seems to have been the first of that name to come to America, arriving in this country about 1650. He settled in Salisbury, but appears to have been one of those who founded the new town of Amesbury. He was one of the original purchasers of Nantucket and he named his brother, Robert Barnard, as his partner. Thomas Barnard never lived on Nantucket. Robert Barnard married Joanna Harvey. They moved to Nantucket in 1663. They had but one son, John, who married (Feb. 26, 1668) Betiah Folger, daughter of Peter Folger. John and his wife were both drowned June 6, 1669. They had gone in a large Indian canoe with an Indian guide to Martha's Vineyard to purchase furniture, and the canoe was lost on the return trip. Robert and Joanna (Harvey) Barnard had one daughter, Mary, who married her cousin, Nathaniel Barnard, son of Thomas Barnard, who had moved to Nantucket and assumed his father's interests in the island. In Starbuck's "History of Nantucket" appears the following reference to Nathaniel Barnard: "He was very prominent in Town and public affairs, having been chosen many times to serve in all the important offices."

The children of Nathaniel and Mary Barnard were as follows: 1. Mary, born Feb. 24, 1667, married John Folger, son of Peter and Mary, 2. Hannah, 3. John, 4. Nathaniel, 5. Stephen, 6. Sarah, 7. Eleanor, 8. Benjamin, married Nov. 3, 1711, Judith Gardner, daughter of Nathaniel and Abigail, 9. Ebenezer, 10. Abigail.

HUSSEY

Starbuck's "History of Nantucket" has this to say of the Hussey family:

"The Husseys of Nantucket are descendants of Stephen Hussey, the son of Christopher. According to Mrs. Hinchman (Early Settlers of Nantucket) Christopher was the son of John Hussey and Mary Wood (or Moor) and was baptised in Dorking, Surrey, England, Feb. 18, 1599. When a young man he spent some time in Holland, where he met Theodate, the eldest daughter of Rev. Stephen Bachelor, whom he desired to marry. Her father gave his consent, contingent on their going to America with him. They arrived in Boston in 1632 on the ship William and Francis, settling first in Lynn, where Christopher's eldest son, Stephen, was the first child baptised by his grandfather in the Church in Lynn.

"Christopher early removed to Newbury, where he was one of the town's selectmen in 1636. In 1638, with his father-in-law and others, he settled in Hampton, where he held several town offices. According to the best received opinion, he died in Hampton, where, according to the record, he was buried. He left two sons and three daughters - Stephen, who married Martha Bunker, daughter of William; John, Huldah, Mary and Theodate.

'Stephen was the only one to make his home in Nantucket. He was a sea-faring man, had lived at Barbadoes and had accumulated a little property. At the time of the organization of the Friends Society, in 1708, he was one of the petitioners, a somewhat anomalous condition as he was a most persistant litigant. He several times held office and appeared to be quite a politician. - - - - He had his father's interest in the Island and acquired that of Robert Pike. Worth says that the Hussey and Pike lots were on the west side of Trot's Swamp, but Stephen Hussey built three houses for himself and family, one on Federal Street, near Chestnut, another at Monomoy and a third at Shimmoo."

Stephen Hussey died April 2, 1718, in the 88th year of his age. His wife died Sept. 21, 1744. The children of Stephen and Martha (Bunker) Hussey were: 1. Puella, 2. Abigail, 3. Sylvanus, 4. Bachelor, 5. Daniel, 6. Mary, 7. George, 8. Theodate. Abigail was born Dec. 22, 1679. On April 5, 1700, she married Thomas Howes, who was drowned soon after. She later married Joseph Marshall, son of James and Ruth(Hawkins) Marshall.

MARSHALL

James Marshall and Ruth Hawkins were married in Scotland. It is not known exactly when they came to America, but their son, Joseph Marshall, was born in Boston April 14, 1672. Joseph Marshall married Abigail, the widow of Thomas Howes, and the daughter of Stephen and Martha (Bunker) Hussey. Their son, Joseph Marshall, Jr., was born in 1722. He married Phebe Folger, daughter of Shubael and Jerusha (Clark) Folger. Their son, Elihu, was born Jan. 18, 1750. He married Susan Brown of New York. The "Macy Manuscript" indicates that they had three daughters: Nancy, who married Thomas Brown; Phebe, who married James Gardner; and Betsey, who married Elijah Gnion. James Gardner and Phebe Marshall were the parents of Dr. James Altamont Marshall Gardner.

BUNKER

In speaking of the Bunker family Starbuck's "History of Nantucket" has this to say: "Savage states (in Genealogical Dictionary) that George Bunker, the first of the name in America, resided at Ipswich. He was the son of William, a French Huguenot, who fled to England to avoid the religious persecution to which he was subjected in France. In its original, the name was Bon Coeur, corrupted into Bunker, doubtless through the phonetic spelling of the time. George Bunker married Jane Godfrey, probably about 1645. He died May 16, 1658, leaving five children - Elizabeth, aged twelve; William, ten; Mary, six; Ann, four; and Martha, eighteen months. The widow married Richard Swain, then of Rowley, and soon after the entire family removed to Nantucket. She died here October 31, 1662, her death being the earliest recorded in the Town Records."

Martha Bunker was born in 1656. On October 8, 1676, she married Stephen Hussey, son of Christopher and Theodate (Bachelor) Hussey. Their daughter was Abigail Hussey, who married first, Thomas Howes, and second Joseph Marshall.

HARTH

It is a family tradition that William Harth came to America from Potsdam, Germany. It has been stated by some that he was a German nobleman, but his descendants have no proof of this. It is not known just when he came to America, but when he came he brought with him his nephew and namesake, whose parents had died. William Harth settled in Orangeburg District, S. C., where a great many German immigrants had settled.

In the first U. S. Census, taken in 1790, there is listed in the north part of Orangeburg District a William Harth, whose household consisted of two males over sixteen, and one female. As the elder William Harth never had any children, it is believed that this household consisted of the elder William Harth, his wife and his nephew. He is also listed as the owner of fifty-five slaves. For that day and time, such ownership set him apart as a man of wealth. It is known that he was a man of great wealth, and that he maintained a plantation home in the Orangeburg District, not far from the present town of North, S. C., and also a city home in Charleston, S. C.

On page 62 of the book "Marriage Notices in Charleston Courier - 1803-1808" appears the following: "Married, on Monday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Bowen, Mr. William Harth, to Miss Mary I'Ans; both of this city." (Date of issue of paper Wednesday, Nov. 9, 1808).

The William Harth referred to above is the nephew, or younger William, for it was he who married Mary I'Ans.

William Harth and his wife, Mary I'Ans, had one son and four daughters, as follows:

William I'Ans Harth, married Ann Hampton Addison; Harriette Isabella, married Dr. Edward Benjamin; Elizabeth Mary, born August 4, 1810, died August 5, 1896, married Dr. James Altamont Marshall Gardner; Caroline, married John M. Greer; Celia, married first Charles Gyles and after his death married Isaac Leonard.

Mrs. Lily Leonard, who formerly lived in Blackville, S. C., was the widow of Horace Leonard, whose mother was Celia, the youngest daughter of William Harth and Mary I'Ans Harth. On Octo-

ber 2, 1949, Mrs. Leonard, then over eighty years of age, and who died November 27, 1952, gave certain information to B. H. Gardner. She stated that she knew well her husband's mother, Celia Harth Leonard, and also Celia's three sisters. From many talks with them at different times she learned certain facts about the Harth and I'Ans families. She stated that the William Harth who married Mary I'Ans was born in Germany; his parents both died when he was quite young and he was adopted by his uncle, William Harth, and came to America with him. She understood that the spelling of the name was originally Hart, but was changed to Harth, perhaps about the time they came to America. She said that William Harth, the uncle, was a great business man and became very wealthy, owning dams, mills, canals, many slaves and a great amount of land. She says he was first married to a widow by the name of Holstein, but they had no children. After the death of his first wife, and when he was rather an old man, he married a Miss Salley, then eighteen years of age, who lived only about a year. It was Mrs. Leonard's understanding that all of the Harth family were members of St. Michael's Church, in Charleston, and she said she thought that William Harth, the uncle, and the nephew, are both buried in Charleston, probably in St. Michael's church yard. She thought that the younger William Harth died before the War Between the States. (His widow, aged seventy-nine, died in 1867). Mrs. Leonard stated that William Harth and his uncle were both men of quick tempers and, towards the end of the uncle's life, they quarreled and the uncle went to live with friends. As a result, the nephew, who was to have inherited his uncle's property, did not get it all, but the friends with whom he lived inherited much of the property.

Mr. William M. Smoak, an attorney of Aiken, S. C., was born and reared in Orangebury County, S. C., not far from the old home of William Harth. He has told B. H. Gardner that he has often seen the old home where William Harth once lived and that it was a beautiful old Southern plantation home. (Unfortunately, it was destroyed by fire a good many years ago). Mr. Smoak has a copy of a very old "History of Orangebury County." In this book is a map, which shows on one stream three different locations, all marked "Harth's Mill." Mr. Smoak says that, as a boy, he remembers visiting the sites of these old mills and also knew the locations of canals, built to float lumber from some of these mills to the Edisto River and down the Edisto River to the sea and then to Charleston. Mr. Smoak says that, when he was a young man (probably some fifty years ago) the name of William Harth was a very famous one in all that neighborhood; that he was reputed to have owned a tremendous amount of land, great number of slaves, and to have been the most successful business man in all of that section of the country.

On May 6, 1949, Mr. Smoak accompanied B. H. Gardner on a trip to the part of Orangeburg County where William Harth once lived. The site of the old home was visited. It was on the very top of a high hill and the countryside could be seen for many miles in every direction. It was a beautiful location for a home. One of the old mill sites was visited. The old dam was naturally of earth. A portion of the middle section had been washed away, but a large part was still in position. It was undoubtedly a large dam, and, for the tools available in that day, represented a great undertaking. Most of the area is now overgrown with large trees, but the remains of the dam can be clearly seen. The remains of one of the old earthen canals was also viewed. Of course, the canal has not been used for a great many years, but what remains of it makes it very clear that it was once a canal and that it led from the site of the mills towards the Edisto River. For the time in which they were built, the construction of such canals represented a great construction project.

I'ANS

There have been in England for a great many years families by the name of I'Ans. A number of years ago, some of the family of that name had some research work done in England and found records of the I'Ans family for several hundred years - from around 1400 A. D., to about 1700 A. D. Some of the members of this family were quite prominent. However, the present I'Ans family in America has no proof that the Mary I'Ans who married William Harth is a direct descendant of any of those listed as living between 1400 and 1700 A. D. Family tradition says that the father of Mary I'Ans was a British Naval Captain, who retired from service and came to America. The family has no proof of this, and, from such facts as are known, it would seem that, if there were an English naval officer in the picture, he may have been a Francis I'Ans, who was perhaps the father of the Francis I'Ans who became the father of Mary I'Ans.

The first record that has been found of Francis I'Ans was found in the book "New York Marriages before 1784." On page 199, is the entry "1781, Oct. 18, I'Ans, Francis and Mary Thorne." The New York City Directory for 1786 has on page 35 an entry as follows: "I'Ans, Francis, Merchant, 51 Broad Street." Records in possession of descendants of Francis I'Ans and Mary Thorne indicate that they had three daughters and one son, as follows: Dorothy, born October 17, 1782; Susanna, born December 12, 1784; Francis, Jr., born June 14, 1786, and Mary, born October 20, 1788, died October 25, 1867. On November 7, 1808, Mary I'Ans married William Harth. While no record has, as yet, been found, it appears that Francis I'Ans died while his children were quite small and his widow moved to Charleston, S. C. Later, she married a Captain William Earle. In the South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine, Vol. 24, page 34, the following appears: "Married, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Hollingshead, Capt. William Earle; to Mrs. I'Ans, widow of the late Mr. Francis I'Ans, late of New York, Merchant." This wedding took place in Charleston about May 25, 1793.

Mrs. Lily Leonard, deceased, formerly of Blackville, S. C., has told B. H. Gardner that it was family tradition that Francis I'Ans came from England, and that he was formerly a British naval officer; that, when he died, he left his family a competence, but that the man who was appointed executor of the estate swindled the family out of most of the estate; that, under the guise of adding to his education, he caused Francis I'Ans, Jr., to go on a long sea voyage, from which he never returned. The family felt sure that he met with foul play.

NOTE. See page 24 for the Genealogy of the McNary Family.

GENEALOGY OF THE McNARY FAMILY

JAMES McNARY

James McNary was born in Scotland about the year 1711. He came to America with his family some time prior to 1760 and settled in Chanceford Township, York County, Pennsylvania. In 1760, he bought a tract of land from Samuel Esson and in 1764 he bought a farm from Robert McCall for forty-two pounds, ten shillings. It is said that he was a shoemaker by trade. The family has no record as to the name of his wife or the date of her birth or death. However, there is a record of their children. There were four sons and one daughter - John, James, Thomas, David and Jane. In the year 1783, James McNary moved with his youngest son, David, to Hanover Township, Washington County, Pennsylvania. Here he died at the age of eighty-five years.

JOHN McNARY

John McNary, the son of James, was born in Scotland about 1738, and came to America with his father. The Pennsylvania State Library advises that the name of John McNary appears on the tax lists of Chanceford Township. In 1779 and 1780, he paid taxes on 150 acres, three horses and four cows. The Library also advises that the name of John McNary appears in the Company of Capt. Thomas McNary, this being the 8th company of the 6th battalion, York County Militia. This company served during the Revolutionary War, and a number of the descendants of John McNary have joined the Daughters of the American Revolution on the basis of his service. John McNary married Ester Boyle. Nothing more is known of her, except that she died a few years before her husband. They had thirteen children, Betsy, Mary, Margaret, James, Malcolm, Ester, Nancy, John, Thomas, Alexander, Thomas, Jane and Janet. The two sons named Thomas both died young, but all of the other children lived to maturity and to be married.

When James McNary moved to Washington County, Pennsylvania, with his son, David, he deeded part of his Pennsylvania property to his son, John, and it is said that John lived in his father's old home for some years. However, in 1801, he sold his York County farm for twelve hundred pounds, and went to North Strabane Township, Washington County, Pennsylvania, and bought a large tract of land, which became known as the "McNary Farm." He returned to York County, expecting to take his family to the new home in the following spring. However, before this could be done, he died, passing away on the 16th or 17th of March, 1802.

JAMES McNARY

James McNary, the oldest son of John McNary, was born in York County, Pennsylvania, November 11, 1769. On October 22, 1797, he married Margaret Reed of Chanceford, York County Pennsylvania, who was born October 8, 1772. Margaret Reed was a daughter of Capt. Joseph Reed who commanded a Militia Company during the Revolutionary War. The Pennsylvania State Library has advised that, during 1781, Capt. Reed and his men formed a guard for a British Prison Camp located four miles southeast of York. Some members of the Daughters of the American Revolution have joined that organization on the record of Capt. Reed's service. The Pennsylvania State Library advises that Joseph Reed was a resident of Chanceford Township; was taxed on 342 acres of land; and operated a ferry. He had eleven children.

Early in the spring of 1798, preceding by four years the emigration of the other members of his father's family, James McNary and his wife, Margaret (Reed) McNary, crossed the Alleghenies and located on a tract of land belonging to Capt. Joseph Reed. From the effects of an injury, James McNary died July 12, 1809, in his 40th year and after a wedded life of only eleven years. His wife was left the task of caring for six children in what was then a rather wild frontier region. This she successfully did, as she was a woman of outstanding ability. She survived her husband, as a widow for fifty-seven years, dying May 25, 1866, aged ninety-four years. She and her husband are buried in the church yard of the United Presbyterian Church at Hickory, Pennsylvania. James McNary and Margaret (Reed) McNary had three sons, John, Joseph and James, and three daughters, Esther, Janet and Nancy.

JAMES McNARY

James McNary, the son of James and Margaret (Reed) McNary was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, February 18, 1809. He lived most of his life in Jefferson and Harrison Counties in eastern Ohio; died at Waverly, Indiana, in 1869. He first married Jane Welch, by whom he had two children, Matthew R., and James H. His first wife died in 1834, and in 1835 he married Harriet Thompson, who was born September 25, 1814. James and Harriet (Thompson) McNary were the parents of five sons and four daughters, as follows: Margaret J., Joseph A., John R., Esther Angeline, Mary E., Joseph T., Harriet Eva, Alexander Wilson, and William Robert.

ALEXANDER WILSON McNARY

Alexander Wilson McNary was born near the town of Jewett, in Harrison County, Ohio, on March 3, 1856. In Ashland, Ohio, on August 9, 1881, he married Laura Virginia Aults, who was born February 14, 1864, in Wooster, Ohio, the daughter of Robert Armstrong Aults and of his wife Nancy. Alexander Wilson McNary and his wife spent all of the remainder of their lives in Mansfield, Ohio. He was an enthusiastic worker in the United Presbyterian Church in Mansfield, and was a prominent Mason, having served as the Master of his Lodge. Most of his business life was spent with the local newspaper - The Mansfield News. Alexander Wilson McNary was the father of three children - Blanche, born June 13, 1883, Isabel Maude and Joseph Claude, twins, born November 2 1886. Alexander Wilson McNary died June 22, 1928, and his wife died March 23, 1939.

AULTS

Robert Armstrong Aults and his wife, Nancy, the parents of Laura Virginia Aults (who became the wife of Alexander Wilson McNary) are buried in the cemetery in Jeromesville, Ohio, some fifteen miles from Mansfield. Their tomb stone states that he was born on July 4, 1816, and died October 15, 1892; and that she was born May 29, 1816, and died November 14, 1881. To date, not much has been learned about this family. No record of the wife has been found beyond the fact that her first name was Nancy. Robert Aults had children, but several of them were daughters, who left no children. There were two sons - one went West many years ago and trace of that branch has been lost by the Ohio branch. The other son, John, had several children, some of whom died young or else were not married and hence left no children. One of his daughters was Mary Aults, who married Dwight Hunter, and lived for many years in Findlay, Ohio. Under date of April 3, 1949, she wrote her cousin, Blanche McNary Gardner, to the effect that her father was John Aults and that he was born in Shirleysburg, Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, March 17, 1844. The U. S. Census for 1850 does not list any Aults in Shirleysburg. Apparently the family moved from there prior to 1850. Presumably they moved to Ohio, because the daughter, Laura Virginia Aults, who became the wife of Alexander Wilson McNary, was born in Wooster, Ohio, on February 14, 1864.

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Wm Goodrich
Margaret ?
Robert Wells
Alice ?
John Towers
Ellen Phelps
Thomas Wells
Elizabeth ?
John Towers
Alice ?
R. Gunnis
Ann F. Wood

PROGENITORIAL CHART OF BENJAMIN HARD GARDNER, Jr.